Amnsements

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING THE HONETMOON, Mr. C. W. Clarke and a full enougher. TWO HUNDRED THOUSARD CUMOSITES—VAN AMERICAN OF WILD ANIMALS.

THIS EVENING-BICHARD III. Mr. Segunil Dawley

THIS EVENING-VIOL BLACK CROOK-Great Parisienne Ballet Propps. Matinos at 1 6 clock.

THIS EVENING -M. H.-II. the literature -THE WONDROW HAT and HUMAN BEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR. Maline at 1 voices,

NEW YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING—GRIFFITH GAUNT, Or. JEALOUSY. M.
J. K. Mortimer. Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mrs. Gemaras.
Mrs. Maria Wilkins. Miss. Rose Eytings. Matinés at 1 o'clock.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING—NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. First week
of Robert A. Stickney, chan plan pad rider, El Nino Eddle and Nat.
Assim. Belaines at 2a o'clock.

RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING-KELLY & LEON'S MINSTREL TROUPE
NO. TO Brondway.-MUNSTER TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS AFTERNOON-THE LONG STRIKE. Mr. Charle
wearlingh, Miss Kata Nawton. THIS EVERING-HAMLET; O.
WEARING OF THE BLACK. Mr. Stort Robson.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS AFTERNOON-THE ARTIST OF FLORENCE. Mr. bar as Dillon, at 14 o'cock. THIS EVENING-OTHELLO. Mr.

THIS EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO THE MOON. Matines at 25 o clock.

THIS EVENING-PANTOMIME OF JACK AND GILL, with

THE THEATRE FRANCAIS,
THES EVENING FRENCH COMEDY. Debat of

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THE WASHINGTON TWINS-ANATOMICAL COLLECTION.
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Business Notices.

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This ware is the first of its kind ever produced in this country, an is destined to surpass any made by Elkington of Birmingham, Dixon of Sheffield, or Christoffe of Paris. In quality of metal and plating. wariety of elegant designs and finish, we command it to a favorable

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BEAUTIPUL TERTH, SWEET BREATE!! Dn. Gyrnu's Dawyorsuna.
The parfection in Dental Chemistery. It combines the properties all good Dantifrices known. Price, 5s and 50 cts.
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Figures, No. 513 Erendaysy. Highwat premium (gold model) of Maryland Junituria, Opt. 21, 1806; sico et N. T. and F. State Fairs, 1806. GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC ferrice Severa Machines for family use. No. 450 Structure, Clarific Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.
All negatives registered. R. A. Luwis. No. 100 Chathedret., N. T. MOTT'S CHRMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, hamps it glosey and from failing est; removes Dandruff; the finest diseases, seed. Se'd by RUSERON, No. 10 Agtor House, and Druggista. PITTSBURGH, May 10, 1866.

Messrs, HOSTETTER & SMITH. GRAYLEGEN: During a visit to the West last Fall I contracted chilis and fever, which brought me to my bed, and finally terminated in typhoid fever, and confined me to my room for several months, during which time I was physically so preakrated that I almost de-spaired of ever recovering my health; having almost entirely lost my arpetite for days, not being able to est a morsel, added to which I was distressed with a recing acception in my head, and passed many alceptess nights—all from debility caused by my prostrate condition ogist about by fever. At this stage of my condition a friend recor nended me to use your celebrated Stomach Bitters, but, being morally opposed to the use of stimulants in any form, I at first doclined, but afterward yielded my prejudices, and, after taking the medicine for several weeks, my appetite returned, and with it I am rapidly regaining my former strength and vigor. My sleep (from the loss of w have suffered much) has never been befor than it is now, and the reeling sensation (before alluded to) has entirely left me. My howels which were much constipated and irregular, are now quite natur and, in fact, I am glud to say that I feel myself a new man, and tend you this testimonial of my appreciation of your valuable preparation n order that others may avail themselves of its virtues, which predice kept me from enjoying for so long a period. I may also add that my physician, after seeing the beneficial effect of your Bitters on ma, zecommended that I use them regularly. Yours, very respectfully, E. Bouzza, No. 45 Market-st.

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No. 479 Broadway, 4 doors below Brooms et.,
Having Enlarged their Store by Extending it through to Mercer-at.,
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the precription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in th United States, and has been used for 30 years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects actility of the atomach, re lieves wind colic, and, by giving rest and health to the child, con

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CRISTADORO'S, No. S Astor Rouse. CATARRH! BRONCHITIS! ERADICATED FOREVER

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PILES, PILES, and all affections of the Bowels, per manually cured by Specific Remedies at Dr. A. Upmare Medica Office, Ro. 39 East Fourtheat, third door from the Bowery, and be tween Bowery and Broadway.

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WILLCOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE, -" Its seam is less liable to rip than the look-stitch."-["Judges' Decision" at the "Grand Trial."] Send for samples of both stitches. No. 508 Broadway POLLAK & SON, No. 692 Broadway, New-York, near Fourth-st., Marracmann Press Manufacturans. Pipes cut to order, repaired and mounted.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1866.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publica tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The TRIBUNE," New-York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their prope

Notices of the Books of the Week appear sixth page of this morning's issue, and the General and Family Markets on the second page. We print, as a part of public opinion, Wendell

Phillips' speech before the Anti-Slavery Society. It will be seen that he opposes impartial suffrage, and, as ever, asks for more. A dispatch from New-Orleans informs us that Ra-

phael Semmes, late pirate in the Rebel Navy, has accepted the chair of Professor of "Moral Philosophy and English Literature in the Louisiana State Seminary" at Alexandria. Can an evil tree bring forth good frait!

While by steamer we have a report of the fraternal entiments toward this country, expressed by the English Premier at the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 9th inst., the Atlantic Cable brings us intelligence of a rumor in Paris to the effect that the relations be tween England and the United States are likely soon to become critical.

The Chamber of Life Insurance yesterday resolved that the people ought to be protected as effectually as possethle from all unsafe and fraudulent schemes of insurance, and to this end should seek an enactment by Congress, applying unnually a proper test of the sufficiency of the assets of each Company. The Chamber, now permanently organized, is itself a good insurance of the interest it has in keeping.

Chief-Engineer Craven of the Croton Aqueduct Department retorts to Controller Brennan's statement of defense as to the price of pavements under his operation. The Controller states that it had gone from \$15 to \$50 per yard. Mr. Craven states that the highest price was \$2 97 per yard! There is just the difference of \$47 03 between this figure and the Controller's. We spare comment.

Major-Gen. Benj. F. Butler speaks this evening in Brooklyn on Executive Usurpation and its remedies. We shall probably not agree with Gen. Butler as to the present application of those remedies; but we insist that those who wish to hear him shall be nowise disturbed nor prevented by those who do not. If (as is whispered) any should attend this Lecture with intent to interrupt its delivery, we trust the Police will be on hand in such force as to protect efficiently the paramount rights of those who attend in order to hear.

The public will see that the long postponed trial of Controller Brennan will commence next Monday. Mr. Brennan will then have an opportunity of showing whether or not he has administered his duties honestly and faithfully, and the gentlemen who signed the eard of the Controller can test their judgment in asking for him a new lease of office, Very properly and decoronaly, Mr. Brennan repeats else where that under no circumstances can he be a candidate for reflection.

We hope that the gehool nominations to be pre-

more essential in some respects that we should have good school officers than a faithful Controller. We defy any voter to show that his children should be misgoverned and mistaught; and, if he cannot do that, let him certainly see to it that good men for Commissioners are nominated, and the most respecta-

A Conservative "Army and Navy Union" in Washington, representative of the soldiers who essembled at Cleveland, have addressed an appeal to their affiliations of the press and the army for the extension of Impartial Suffrage in the South in preference to any other plan of reconstruction. The proof accumulates that the sentiment of all parties is becoming more disposed to leave the narrow courses of uncertain political restriction, and sail into the broad and peaceful waters of Amnesty and Suffrage.

A correspondent asks for information as to the comparative expenditure for the civil service of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. The annual expenditure of the latter is nearly \$73,000,000, and that of the former about \$29,000,000. As to the actual outlay of the respective countries, the proportion stands as five to two against Great Britain; but bearing in mind that the population of the States is at present larger than that of the United Kingdom, the disparity will appear yet more marked.

Judge Richard Kelley, who has been nominated by the Republicans of the City for the office of Controller, secured a competency as a provision merchant on Third-ave., and eight years ago was elected a Police Justice by the voters of the Eighteenth and Twentyfirst Wards, a district which has always been Demo cratie. Two years ago he was reëlected on a Citizens' and Republican ticket, running six or seven hundred votes ahead of it. He is now President of the Fifth National Bank. Judge Kelley has ripe experience, business and civic respectability, and though a Republican, has unquestionable personal popularity with the Democratic masses.

A dispatch from Washington to a Philadelphia paper states that President Johnson has concluded to withdraw his opposition to Congress, and will give his reasons therefor in his Annual Message. We might hesitate to accept this report as entirely true; but it is nothing strange or too sudden that a President, popularly elected, should bow to the expressed will of the people, reënforced since the elections by the voice of his own partisans in favor of Impartial Suffrage. We shall not hesitate to say, that any step of his toward a reconciliation, comprehending justice as well as magnanimity in its plan, cannot be otherwise than advantageous to himself, to Congress, and to the peace of the country.

It is notorious that the labor market of this city is at present overstocked, and yet we hear of a large influx of people coming hither in search of employment. It would, indeed, be a real kindness to parties in the country who may be tempted to try the metropolis for work, to let them know exactly how matters stand here. Mr. Halliday's card, which we publish elsewhere, sounds a timely note of warning, and the press would be doing good service by giving it as wide circulation as possible. The Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry is an authority on the subject to which his card refers, and it would be wise to give heed to his words of caution.

OUR DIPLOMACY ABOUT MEXICO. The Times of yesterday, under the head of "Gratu tons Information," answers our questions in regard to the rumored arrangement with France and Mexico, by which the expenses of France were to be secured and the territory of Mexico partitioned, and although the adjective by which The Times characterizes its infor mation is scarcely suggestive of immense value, and its manner of conveying it is not particularly gracious, its reply is, to a certain extent, satisfactory, and as such we accept it with thanks. After referring to "the unauthorized assurances which our Minister at Paris, who is now to be superseded by Gen. Dix, was reported to have given to the French Government. The Times expresses its belief that no treaty of the character reported, by which we were to receive Mexican territory or to guarantee or pay the French claims, "has been negotiated by Mr. Bigelow," and adds, "that it has not been sanctioned by the Government we are confident, and that it will not be submitted to reply is sufficiently definitive to relieve the public anxiety in regard to the consequences of any "unauthorized assurances" which may have been given by the superseded Minister to France; and the further language of The Times, based upon a misreading of a sentence in THE TRIBUNE, exhibits a right approclation of the scheme which the canard of The Herald had attributed to the State Department.

The Times, after referring to Mr. Seward's voluminous dispatches against foreign intervention, asks: With all this before us, why should even embodied malice itself accuse the Department of which Mr. Seward is the head, of complotting with the French Emperor to 'trample on the Monroe Doctrine' and to effect other analogous purposes dishonorable and

treasonable ?" THE TRIBUNE had referred to "the thickening nmors that we had consented"-not to trample out the Monroe Doctrine, but "to assist the French Emperor to wring from the people of Mexico the expense he had incurred in his bold attempt to trample out the hionroe Doctrine"-but we do not regret the erroneous impression of The Times, since it has given it the opportunity of denouncing the suggested scheme of our assisting Louis Napoleon to recover the expenses of his invasion as "dishonorable and treasonable."

The Times closes its article with declaring that when the documents setting forth the more recent negotiations respecting this Mexican matter come before the country—which they soon will do—it will be seen that there has been a consistency about our diplomacy from beginning to end, such as has charactorized few negotiations of an equally important and prolonged kind. It will be found that the interests and honor of the country and the traditions and senti-ments of its people nave been no less studiously regarded and firmly upheld throughout, than the just rights of Mexico.

If this prediction is confirmed at the opening o Congress, the countr," will be satisfied; but at this moment it is contradicted by the still unexplained and most extraordinary act or military interventionthe imprisonment of Gen. Ortega, Upon this grave matter, involving the honor and good faith of this Government and this people, The Times of the 22d of November spoke as distinctly as THE TRIBUNE. It

"So far as is known. Gen. Ortega had violated no law of this land, and had been guilty of nothing that warranted any interference with his movements. He came here voluntarily and took his departure voluntarily. As to his title to the Mexican Presidency under the Constitution of that country, the question was certainly not one for Gen. Sheridan nor yet for our Government to decide. THE AUTHORITIES OWE AN EXPLANATION TO THE PROFILE FROM THE MATTER. We have put in capitals the last lines calling on the

Government to explain this thing to the people. Let the press echo it from Maine to Texas. This arrest is neither "a rumor" nor a "canard," but a fact, and one that concerns our National reputation.

From the beginning of the Rebellion the duty of

absolute non-interference with the domestic concerns of other nations, was the standing text of our Foreign diplomacy. "Our policy of non-intervention," said Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton, 'Istraight, absolute and peculiar as it may seem to other nations, has thus become to us a tradition."

In demanding from Mexico a fair neutrality, we

ident is fully satisfied that the safety, welfare and happiness of the United States would be feetually promoted if the former should retain its somplete integrity and independence, than they could be by any dismemberment of Mexico with a transfer or diminution of its sovereignty, even though thereby a portion or the whole of the country or its sovereignty should be transferred to the United, States themselves." Mr. Corwin was instructed to impress upon Mexico that "the existing political organization in this country affords the surest guarantee Mexico can have, that her integrity, union and independence will be respected by the whole people of the American Union." In the name of Mr. Lincoln he was also to say that Mexico and the other American States 'are entitled to a greater forbearance and more generous sympathy than they are likely to receive

from any other quarter." These solemn assurances, made not lightly, but when we as a nation were demanding-almost soliciting-the non-intervention we promised to observe, are recorded in the memory of men and on the page of history, and if ever as a nation we violate these promises, we will incur the infamy that belongs to violated faith, and our moral influence on international neutrality will fade, as it has faded from every Court in

Our pledges would seem to have been already bro ken by the intervention of Gen. Sheridan, in arresting Ortega, which an article from The Non-Orteans Pice yune, quoted by The Journal of Commerce, intimates was done in pursuance of a plan adopted by the Government at Washington, looking to an active inter vention in the affairs of Mexico in behalf of the pre tensions of Juarez. An intervention which, if sincere will ultimately assume the form of a protectorate.' We have therefore," adds the editor, arrived at what may be called "a new era in our international relations.

Should we, by imprisoning Ortega and his adher ents, and supporting by our army the claims of Juarez, give to his Government a temporary stability, Napoleon may retire, satisfied that the agreement o Juarez to pay his debt must be recognized by all succeeding Governments, if not as entirely well pleased as he was with Mr. Bigelow's volunteered suggestion that, as soon as his troops had gone, we should recognize the Empire of Maximilian.

The Evening Post last evening, in noticing the re tirement of Mr. Bigelow, spoke of "the final adjustment of the Mexican question as now having been accomplished." Will both The Post and The Times allow us to ask if its adjustment by American intervention and an Américan protectorate, however demanded by speculators or jobbers, would, in their opinion, accord with the faith, the interests and the honor of the American people?

WHITE OR BLACK? Good Justice Sutherland, who rules in the Supreme

Court, may or may not have a wart upon his nose; and a wart on one's physiognomy may be either a well-spring of pleasure or a blot of defilement, according as the wearer thereof is convivially or maliciously disposed. A mole on an open countenance has been regarded as proof of long-lost brotherhood of some kind or other; but we have never heard that wart or mole were Crowner's proof that the spotted person had committed a murder, and deserved to die in a ditch. Remote country districts have been worked upon internally by the baleful squint of the evil eye; awine and kine are said to have been dispirited out of all flesh by the rolling sorcery of this terrible optic; but we are not aware that the most "gloare-eyed" of voters has yet been challenged at the polls. Judgehave been known to grow red in the face, and

talk objurgatively, but no one supposed that they were Indian savages. It is common for epicures, tapsters, rum-dealers, and bibbers of long-standing, to swell, blossom, sprout, and turn all sorts of colors gratuitously or on emotional provocation; but no one supposed that they were barrels. or balloons, sensitive plants or nuisances, unless arrested for taking up too much of the side-walk; and no one has seen fit to question their right to the franchise when they have carried their baggage and colors victoriously to the polls. Men have turned blue in certain crises of fortune, and dyspepties yellow; but the former were never accounted negroes, or the lat ter mulatioes. All sorts of excrescences have grown on the human frame; and flesh has been heir to many ills which are no part of the natural constitution; yet the man who has a tumor on his leg, or his nose out of joint, or an eye put out, or his face in a furnace of [trial, may travel to the polls, and, in very spite of his comfort and other men's, vote the Democratic ticket in order to put down the Health law. A man without a scalp is now and then in great request among prairie politicians, and men without heads are slways in demand on election day to vote a bad ticket. There has been no restriction of the franchise as regards that influential portion of our fellow-citizens having bald heads; the dary of the forty bears and the Constitution have onserved for them alike the veneration of the young and the middle-aged. Hair long and black may b taken as proof of Indian or Italian birth; hair crisp or curly may signify aristocracy or vulgarity; red hair s said to have been worn by Queen Elizabeth, and Mary Queen of Scots had a great deal of hair that may be said to have been wavy; but neither hair, or no hair at all, can be rightfully adjudicated as a disqualification for the franchise. In short, the

human form and countenance have gone through all

varieties and shades of individual temperament and

motion without eliminating its right to face the polls.

If this were not the case, the Hon. John Morrissey,

or any other man of psychological and physical power,

might disfranchice a voter by putting him out of coun-

tenance. that all men were created free and equal. We be-neve that the Declaration was founded on them; and we have gone to the trouble to state them thus seri-ously at length, lest a good-natured Justice of the Su-prende Court should rashly undertake to decide, on "personal inspection" of another person's hair, whether the is entitled to vote. is a gentleman, denied registry because he is alleged to be a negro, the only suspicion whereof is indistingt and somewhat delicate conception that he has wavy hair. A respectable and intelligent citizen is thus doomed, as other men have been saved, by the hair of his head; and a grave question now perplexes the head of the Judge, to the very roots of his hair, whether the man is white or plack. The public may well entertain a natural apprehension of the result, and all who have disordered hair be alarmed. A straw has broken the camel's back; a hair might radically alter the complexion of the Democratic vote. The face of the plaintiff has nothing, in truth, to do with the matter, for, as the case at present stands, the supposed colored person is as white as any gentleman of the jury. But what of that? If the Judgo is resolved to decide on inspection, he may make his victim turn almost any color! And it is so much worse for the gentleman who, putting so white a face on the matter, andsciously contests his right to the ballot if he shows any sign of billousness. The plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Gilbert, denies that a Board of Registry have the right to look in a man's face and decide that his complexion is "too dark;" and so we say to the Judge. We quite agree with Mr. Gilbert that, "if a man should happen to be suffering from a bilious attack, it would be a singular thing if he must await the action of a dose of medicine before registering his name," though we can readily see how this plan might operate with

clean gain to the Radical ticket in districts where the Democratic ticket prevails like an epidemic.

deprived of the ballot. A simple Registry Inspecto convicts him at a glance or two of-not murder at all -but of the crime of Negro, and dooms h. 'm to a disfranchisement from which jail-birds are son atimes permitted to escape. The question now comes u, whether a human being can be so convicted "on inspection," or only by a jury on argument. The inquiry expands into one of races, of blood and of hair, in which doctors and ethnologists may lose them selves, and lawyers and judges can only grope befogged. For the question is, in short, when does a colored man-no, we mean a white man-cease to be negro. In fine, it is not whether a black man is black, but whether a white man is white. In the perplexed light and shadow of this awful question, good Justice Sutherland may well look a little cloudy, a colored public grow pale, and a white one blush.

WHEN DID THE REBELLION END?

in the U. S. District Court in the State of Delaware, a decision has been rendered by Judge Hall, releasing from imprisonment in Fort Delaware four persons, who had been arrested, tried and convicted by the military authorities of the United States in South Carolins, in December, 1865. The prisoners had been found guilty before a court-martial, of which Gen. Devens was President, of having voluntarily aided in the assault made on the United States troops stationed at Brown's Ferry, S. C., in October, 1865. Judge Hall ordered the discharge of the prisoners on

a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the Military Commission was without jurisdiction in the case; declaring it as his opinion, that the rebellion had ceased in April, 1865; and, inasmuch as the President's proclamation, issued in June, appointing a Provisional Governor for South Carolina, ordered "the District Judge for the district in which that State is included, to proceed to hold courts," the State was in the exercise of all its civil functions before the issuing of the order for the organization of the Commission by which the prisoners had been tried and condemned. The points of greatest interest in the decision of Judge Hall are, that the Rebellion had ceased and the authority of the United States was acknowledged in South Carolina in April, 1865; and that, after the appointment of a Provisional Governor for any State, by the President, the military forces of the United States were without authority to arrest and try persons before military commissions. The practice of the Government officers in all of the Southern States during the past year and a half, both under the Freedmen's Bureau bill and Gen. Grant's Order, are decidedly against the position taken by the Delaware Judge. It is not likely, therefore, that he will be sustained.

THE FLOUR TRADE. That New-York millers make an article which they brand superfine, and sell in the market as superfine flour, at half, or less than half, the price of good, fair, wholesome family flour, is a truth too notorious for denial. That such misnamed superfine flour is put forth under a feigned name or brand, and does not bear the name or brand of the miller or vender, is also true. Of what material is this spurious superfine flour made? Ask a miller or dealer this question, and he will tell you, if he tells you the truth, that it is made of unsound wheat, poor Spring wheat, or the refuse of the grindings of other wheat-of one or more of these ingredients, or of all of them mingled together. Ask further what becomes of this counterfeit super fine flour, and the answer is the notorious fact that it is sold to shipping merchants and bakers-to the former for exportation, and to the latter for mixing with other flour, and thereby to reduce the average cost per barrel of their stock.

What bakers are they who practice this dishonest policy, and permit their avarice to subvert their moral principles? It is to be hoped that the great body of them are not chargeable with this offense; but many of them have been, and some of them still are. Wit. ness the flinty "hard tack," so called, furnished to the brave soldiers who put down the late Rebellion; witness, also, many families who use bakers' bread now. Bread has been often returned to bakers by their customers, some of which was made of materials unfit for human use. If the officers of the Board of Health had, last Summer, scrutinized the flour-stores and bakeries of New-York as sharply as they did the meat-shops, they would have found large quantities of bad flour and some bread as unfit for human food as the tainted meat they seized and took from the butchers. Fevers of a typhoid, or weak, low, linger. ing character, are said by some physicians to be, or to have been, prevalent during the present Autumn, What effect bad bread, or bread made of uns grain, may have in inducing or aggravating such, or other diseases, the able physicians of the Sanitary Department are abundantly well qualified to judge. The melignant fever in Philadelphia in 1820 was, in a great degree, and with much plausibility, ascribed to vegetable decomposition The yellow fever in New-York of 1822 came almost immediately after the importation and grinding of the bad bag-wheat. What influence it may have had in producing or continuing that calamity, may never be known. Our Sanitary Board appear to be on the alert, and will unquestion ably use due vigilance in the preservation of the pub

SOUTHERN PAPERS.

Some of the leading Southern papers reject the offer of Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage, and demand the first, while refusing to concede the other. They inform the Democratic party that by following the lead of The Chicago Times it will lose the support of the South. "When everything which The Times would concede is given up," says The Memphis Avalanche, "where, then, would be the use of the Democratio party?" The Avalanche will "never consent, in the South, to negro suffrage in any form. We can never agree, because Fred. Douglass has an education, that he is the equal of Franklin Pierce.' The Richmond Examiner trusts that President Johnson will not couple his action upon the subject of amnesty with any conditions or requirements interfering with the right of the States to regulate suffrage. This would be "a species of political pardon-brokerage, It wants the South to be left out of the di None of its statesmen are authorized to pledge the adoption of negro suffrage in any shape or form. The "Lin takes similar ground, and says the South is en-

gaged in no contess. "It is useless, worse than usething. We choose rather to be mute and passive, ratifying nothing, demanding nothing, and, like the situation in which we are placed." We might quote The Mobile Register and The Montgomery Mail to the same effect, and show how far from an appreciation of the situation are such sturdy old defenders of the Rebel ides. They claim that the South lost nothing by the Rebellion but the object of rebellion; and the recent decision of Judge Harris of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, that that State never lost its organization, but during the war remained de jure as well as de facte à State, is broad ground for an argument to show the absolute equality of the Rebel States with those which remained loyal. Upon their own showing, they have committed no crime, and therefore demand pardon as a mere form and a moral right. But we do not think these journals represent the

est intelligence of the Southern people, which must be fully aware by this time that penalties attach to Rebellion, which can only be averted by guarantees that it shall not be renewed. With every desire to make itself agreeable to the Rebel States, the North is certainly not willing to send the War for the Union into history as a silly and unnecessary crusade. The wiser minds of the South understand our duty, and we hope that the sencel nominations to be prein demanding from the distinct pledges. Mr. Seward
sented by the City Convention will be in advance of gave to her the most distinct pledges. Mr. Seward
the existing class of our school rulers. It is even wrote to Mr. Corwin, April 6, 1861:—"The Presthe existing class of our school rulers, is the case of a gentleman who, for we hope they will help us to discharge it. This talk lishers of "The Galaxy, la which Marantas it has
the existing class of our school rulers. It is even wrote to Mr. Corwin, April 6, 1861:—"The Pres-

childish. The Nation is anxious to offer the Rebel States bonorable terms of adjustment, and it is in their own power-if they reject the Constitutional Amendment-to escape all the usual consequences of treason by a simple act of justice to their own people

ARKANSAS.

The late election in the State of Arkansas for State officers and members of the XLth Congress, resulted as was expected, in the success of men who during the war were noted for their devotion to the cause of Secession. With the exception of the gubernatorial chair, whose incumbent, Gov. Murphy, holds over, all the State offices are in the hands of the friends of the late Confederacy. In the Legislature, three counties are represented by Radical Union men and a few more by Conservative Unionists; all the remainder are intensely "Southern" in their sentiments.

The Union men of Arkansas are aware that the Convention of 1864, which framed the new Constitution, committed a mistake in not making provision for the introduction of Universal Suffrage. Now when the control of the State has again passed from their hands, they have come to the conclusion that the only way to restore the loyal element to power is to enfranchise the colored population, who, in Arkansas as elsewhere, are loyal to the Union.

The Unionists are aware that they cannot rely on aid from the Executive at Washington. They have consequently called a Union State Convention, which is to meet at Fort Smith on the 13th of December, to invoke the aid of Congress. The Convention will petition Congress "for an Enabling Act, permitting the truly loyal people to form a Government in accord ance with Justice, Freedom, and the inalienable rights of man."

The call is numerously signed by prominent Unionists, chiefly of Western Arkansas.

RISTORI'S BENEFIT. The best audience, both for character and numbers,

that we have seen in the French Theatre, was

assembled to say tarewell to Madame Ristori on the

occasion of her last evening-performance occasion of her last evening-performance in this city before leaving for Philadelphia. Baltimore and Washington. Ristori played "Medea," and afterward gave the sleep-waking scene in "Macbeth." Rospecting har "Medea," we have nothing to add to what we said about that performance after seeing it for the first time. It is a part peculiarly suited to her powers, and must rank as her third best personation; Eliza beth being the first, and Mary Stuart the second. There are portions of "Medea" which are as full of power and passion as anything Ristori does; and there is a wild and sumptoous magnificence about many of s a wild and sumptuous magnificence about many of is a wild and sumptions magnificence about many or her attitudes and gestures such as we have never seen and never expect to see approached by any other ac-tress. The tenderness of her perting with the children, is so deep and true that it is impossible not to be moved by it; it is simple nature, unadorned, without a trace of exaggeration or sentimentality—equally true to human nature and to the character of Medea. A passage, too, never to be forgotten, is that where she describes to Creusa what she will do if she meets with the object of her jealousy. All the panther in the nature of this barbarian sorceress comes out in its full blood thirstiness; as she tears the imaginary victim of bloodthirstiness; as she tears the imaginary victim or her fury limb from limb, her eyes burn like coals of fire, her cheeks grow livid, her lips curl back from her teeth in a white horror, and she seems to lap Creusa's blood with delirious joy. But all this tumult of passion, all this deep and sender feeling, are expressed without once violating in the alighest degree the beautiful modesty of nature. There is no ranting, no stage strut, no gasping nor ferming, a fine restraint touches all the movement There is no ranting, no stage strut, no gasping nor fuming; a fine restraint touches all the movement of the body, and every gesture, with its charm, and when rage and jealousy, love and terror shake the soul of this wild woman with their fury, we are borns

soul of this wild woman with their tury, we are sorne along unresisting and unconscious, swept by the awful silence of the storm. Would that Ristori were always so great; would that she never were tempted to assume parts for which she is unsuited. In a certain field she is great; but that field, though splendid, is limited, and she unnecessarily injures her fame where betters beyond it. when she steps beyond it.

Madame Ristori was most warmly and enthusiastically received last night. The audience for once were fairly waked up, and seemed to have a dim conscious-ness that they were seeing something memorable. It is profoundly to be regretted that Ristori is not better supported, especially by those characters who are brought into intimate relations with her part. Mr. Carboni is insufferable as a rule, but his "Jason" is

We must again praise the acting of the little Ly-caon: many of his elders might take a lesson from his natural and simple personation.

At the conclusion of the performance, Madame Ristori was called before the curtain, and made the fol-

intolerable, and not to be endured.

tori was called betofe the cuttain, and made the following speech of thanks in English:

Ladies and Gentlemen: It makes me sad to any adieu to New York, and can you wonder! I leave friends to got atrangers; I give up sympathy, to meet, perhaps, indifference. But I have one consolation, that I will see you soon again.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

DE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.-The Receipts from Customs for the week ending Nov. 17 were as follow: Beston, \$391,278 79; New-York, \$1,983,789 25; Baltimore, \$129,298 08; New-Orleans, from Nov. 4 to Nov. 10, \$132,018 78; San Fran-

ARMY GAZETTE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUXE.

HONOBASLY DISCHARGED.

Lieut. Co., Garrick Maliery, Brewet Colomel to date Nov. 3, 1965; First-Lieut John D. Bunkley, todate Nov. 20, 1966.

Miscellant John D. Bunkley todate Nov. 20, 1966.

Major J. C. Mann. Assistant Flundrial Agent Freedmen's Bureau for the Southern District of North Carolina, charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, has been significant. The following officers have been suncounced as the stad of Major-Gen. Thomas, commanding the Department of the Technesses. Brewst Major-Gen. Wm. D. Whipple. Major and A. A. G. U. S. A., Astistant Adjutant Geoscal Brewst Major-Gen. Wm. D. Whipple. Major and A. A. G. U. S. A., Astistant Adjutant Geoscal and Chief. Commissary of Musics: First-Lieut. J. P. Willard, 17th Infantry, U. S. A., Brewst Colonel United States Volunteers, Aid declamp First-Lieut. S. C. Kallogg, 1nth Infantry, U. S. A., Everet Colonel United States Volunteers, Aid-de Camp; Brewst Brig. Gen. 20, 100 and 100 an

NAVY GAZETTE.

A PRIVATE OF THE TRIBUNE BY SECROMAPH TO THE TRIBURG.

Nov. 18.—Commander Jan. P. Foster, from command of vaso Taoony, and ordered to command stemmer Occobs. Lingut-Commander Edwin M. B. Foster, from command of vaso Mander Edwin M. B. Margonhaus. Acting Emigra Hogh Jeona. Mormel Renord. Michaelpune Edward Woodmen, Wen. J. Moore, Achiel Carter, Benj. S. Richards, Joseph N. Homphill, Leola V. Housel, First Asst-Engineer N. B. Clark, Scood Asst. Engineer V. Housel, First Asst-Engineer A. B. Clark, Scood Asst. Engineer W. Housel, First Asst-Engineer A. D. Clark, Scood Asst. Engineer W. Holland, Jas. C. Venkels, and Passed Asst. Surgeon Edward Kerthoen From steamer Theony, and ordered to selamer Cocols; Passed Asst. Psymatter A. D. Sache, from steamer Theony, and ordered to selate his accounts; Acting Engineer Mormel Mander Man

Newbern, and ordered to receiving ship Constellation.

O'BDIRED.

Nov. 16.—Peaned Assistant Paymaster Jared Lindsisp, jr., to steam or O'Bools.

RRAIGMED.

Nov. 16.—First Assistant Engineer Thomas S, Cumingham, Second Assistant Engineer George W. Hall. The steamer Ouipes, Capt. Goo. F. Emmons, sailed from the New Yeard Philadelphia on November 22.

LAND OFFICE REPORTS.

TAND OFFICE REPORTS.

The Commissioner of the General Land office has prepared a list of selection by the State of California within the limits at the San Francisco Land District, which were made in put existently of the 500,000 acres futernal improvement grant of Santonia Country of the Laterior.

RETURN OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD INSPECTION

PARTY.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—Over 100 of the excursion party just returned from an inspection of the Central Branch of the Pacific Railroad, mainly New-Yorkers and Bastonians, arrived here yesterday, and left for the East this moralog. THE PARADE ON MONDAY-REVIEW BY GOV. FEN-TON.—The let Division will be reviewed on Menday by his Ex-cellency Gov. Fenton. In the overling the Governor will be seen naded at the Fjith ave. Hotel, Grafulla's Band having been

engaged for the occasion. A display of fireworks will also take place. The parade and the subsequent celebration of the occasion will constitute quite a gala-day. "Archie Lovell," a novel, from the pen of Mrs.

Edwards, has been issued in neat pamphlet form by the publishers of "The Galaxy," in which Marazine it has been lately